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ous in another, as the Great Horned Owl, etc., which in the East preys upon game and poultry, and in parts of the West is highly useful in destroying the superabundant hares and other rodent pests. (4) Those positively harmful, as the two species of Hawks already named, and the Goshawk, Duck Hawk, and Gyrfalcons. The Fish Hawk also comes into this category as it "eats fish, and fish only, and is often a nuisance to the fish culturist. . . . If its fine presence and magnificent flight do not sufficiently plead in its favor, then it must be put on the black list."

The species and subspecies are each taken up in detail, their habitats stated, their food habits explained, followed by a brief description of the species, with a table showing the results of the examination of stomachs. A very good colored plate is given of all the more important or prominent species, thus affording easy means of identification to the farmer or others interested. As a sort of badge of character, the various species are represented as holding in their talons or beaks specimens of their characteristic food, as reptiles, insects, mice, spermophiles, squirrels, birds or poultry, as the case may be. The plates were drawn by Mr. J. L. Ridgway, and their reproduction has been effected with varying degrees of success, some of them being excellent and others far from faultless, either in coloration or artistic effect.

From an economic standpoint this long-expected report should be of the highest importance, and should do much to enlighten not only the farmers but the public at large that a bird is not necessarily to be black-listed and hunted to extermination simply because he is clothed in the garb of a hawk or an owl. It will, however, take much reiteration and intelligent missionary work to allay the unreasoning prejudice against hawks and owls, which from time immemorial has everywhere been inculcated, because, forsooth, there are a few black-legs in the guild. The utility of systematic research concerning economic problems in natural history by experts under government auspices is again abundantly demonstrated in this valuable report upon a long misunderstood but important subject, the relation of birds of prey to agriculture.—J. A. A.

**Bolles's 'Chronicles.'**—Mr. Bolles's 'At the North of Bearcamp Water'<sup>1</sup> is a companion volume to his 'Land of the Lingering Snow' (see Auk, IX, p. 62), being the second volume of the 'Chronicles of a Stroller,' this time in the New Hampshire highlands. The book, like its predecessor, is very little given to moralizing about what the author sees, and is perhaps for this all the more novel and refreshing. From the naturalists' standpoint Mr. Bolles's record is not less graphic and minute, and quite as readable, and more 'scientifically' accurate than the volumes which have

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<sup>1</sup> At the North of Bearcamp | Water | Chronicles of a Stroller in | New England | from July to December. | By | Frank Bolles | author of "Land of the Lingering Snow" | [Vignette] | Boston and New York. | Houghton, Mifflin and Company. | The Riverside Press, Cambridge | 1893. 12mo. pp. 297.

made Thoreau such a favorite with many readers, though perhaps less fascinating to sentimental admirers of nature. In fact, the two authors hold little in common, beyond love of mountain, field and woodland, and their non-human denizens.

Mr. Bolles is sometimes a little abrupt in his transitions—perhaps studiously so—and his sentences are frequently short and jerky, but his language is concise and graphic, and his style generally crisp and pleasing. His frequent allusions to birds and mammals show that he has had either good coaching or is himself a naturalist, at home in the technique of science, and in the use of traps and the gun, as well as the field-glass, as is so well shown in the chapter entitled 'Trapping Gnomes.' Nearly all of the twenty-one articles that make up the book contain passing allusions to birds, botany and mammals, while several of them are distinctively ornithological, as, for instance, 'The Dead Tree's Day' and 'Migration'; while 'Chocorua in November,' 'Among the Wind-swept Lakes,' and 'In the Pausus Woods,' etc., give glimpses of the late autumn and winter bird life of a region an ornithologist rarely sees at these bleak seasons.—J.A.A.

**Foster's Bibliography of the Ornithological Writings of George N. Lawrence.**<sup>1</sup>—Mr. Foster has done ornithologists an excellent service in his carefully prepared and exceedingly detailed bibliography of the writings of Mr. George N. Lawrence. It is prepared on the same plan as Professor Goode's bibliography of the writings of the late Professor Baird, which forms No. 1 of this series of bibliographies. A short biographical sketch of Mr. Lawrence precedes the list of his works, and an excellent portrait of him forms the frontispiece of the brochure. Mr. Lawrence's first formal paper was published in 1846, describing a new species of Brant (*Bernicla nigricans*); the last here noted appeared in January, 1891. The total number of titles is 121. His writings relate mostly to the birds of the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America. The titles are arranged chronologically, and besides the full title and place of publication a synopsis of each paper is presented so far as to give in tabular form the names of the species mentioned, the locality cited when not sufficiently implied in the title of the paper, and the page where mention of the species is made. The chronological list is followed by an alphabetical list of the new species and subspecies, giving the habitat of the type specimen, and a cross-reference to the chronological list. These number 323! An alphabetical general index follows, which, with the chronological list, enables one readily to find any species ever mentioned by Mr. Lawrence in his writings. Pages ix to xi contain a list of the 19 species, and the single genus of birds named in honor of Mr. Lawrence.

This bibliography well attests the great activity of Mr. Lawrence in ornithological work during a period of nearly half a century.—J. A. A.

<sup>1</sup> Bulletin of the United States National Museum. No. 40. Bibliographies of American Naturalists: IV. The Published Writings of George Newbold Lawrence, 1844-1891. By L. S. Foster. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1892. 8vo, pp. xi, 124, frontispiece, portrait of Mr. Lawrence.